SPPICE N. W. CORNER OF HASSAU AND FULTON STS.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE DAILY HERALD 2 cents per copy—II per annuam.

THE WEEKLY HERALD overy Saturday, at 6½ cents
per copy, or 13 per annum; the European Edition, 14 per anmun, to any part of Great Britain, and 25 to any part of the

Continent, both to include postage

FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impormut accos, colicited from any quarter of the toorid—if used, will

tiberally paid for. EXPULUS FOR MAN CORRESPONDENTE

ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS

ARD PACKAGES SENT US.

LED PACKACES SENT US ALL LETTERS by mail for Subscriptions or with Adver bements to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from sements to be post paid, or the postage manufactions. We do NO NOTEE taken of anonymous communications. We do JOB PRINTING executed with neathern, cheapness, DVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

New York, Thursday, June 22, 1854.

To the Public.

The New York Herald has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America.

The Daily Henald circulates nearly sixty thousan meets per day.

The Weekly editions-published on Saturday and Sun--reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand abouts BGI week.

The aggregate issue of the Hunaid establishment is shout four hundred thousand phoets per week, or over menty millions of sheets per annum.

The News.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Canada arrived at Kalifax at ballpast one o'clock yesterday morning. Under the belegraphic head may be found a synopsis of the news brought by her, and in the editorial columns an article commenting upon the important points of the intelligence. The commercial advices are fa worable for the dealers in cotton and provisions Breadstuffs were dull. Consols are quoted at 914 to

The news was published too late yesterday in th city to have any effect on the market for bread-stuffs. Indeed, its character was such that it could not be expected to exercise any influence of moment. Cot-, after the news came to hand, was held at firmer mtes, though sales of sufficient moment were no made to test the market.

LATER PROM CALIFORNIA. The steamship United States, with advices from an Francisco to the 1st inst., arrived below New Orleans on the 20th, but we have not received any details. She reports that the Illinois left Aspinwal on the 16th for this port, with four hundred passengers] and nearly a million in treasure, brought down by the John C. Stephens.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our special despatch states that the Canadian seciprocity and fishery treaty will be sent to the Senate to-day. It will be seen that the measure is anything but popular. The lumbermen of Maine, the tobacco and sugar growers, and several other important interests, object to the treaty. Moreover, the proposal that the United States treat separate with the different provinces is in itself an objection not easily to be got over. It is believed that the Senate will insist upon Great Britain making the provisions of the treaty applicable to all the colonies as well as the mother country or reject the whole affair.

We publish under the telegraphic head an address of the anti-Nebraska members of Congress to the people of the United States. We shall, probably, take occasion to express our views at length on this movement to-morrow. In the House several communications were re

ceived from the President, including one asking an appropriation of ten million dollars to fulfill treaty stipulations with Mexico. It was referred to the ommittee of Ways and Meaus. The provisions of the treaty require the payment to Santa Anna of seven million dollars on its ratification, and also provides that the ratifications shall be exchanged by the 36th inst., thus leaving but nine days for deliberation, including the investigation of the select committee to be appointed at the suggestion of Mr. Beuten. There is no doubt but Santa Anna is greatly in want of funds-indeed, in the expressive larly "cleaned out"-and therefore it is that the House is called upon to supply the " sinews" at the shortest notice. A report from the minority of the committee on the superintendency of the national armories, favorable to continuing the employment of military officers in those establishments, was ordered to be printed. The greater part of the session was consumed in discussing the proper course to pursue relative to the disgraceful quarrel between Messrs. Churchwell and Collum on Tuesday. Both gentlemen apologized for their conduct, and the affair will probably pass over, as others of similar character have heretofore, without any further notice being taken of it.

In the Senate yesterday the Committee on Commerce reported that there existed such a diversity of opinion as to the expediency of aiding now the project of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. and also as to the constitutionality of the forms of ald proposed, that they could not agree upon a bill. They were, therefore, discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The bill providing for the payment of the creditors of Texas was recommitted. The Insane Land bill was discussed by Mr. Toucey in the negative and Mr. Bell on the affirmative sides of the question. Mr. Seward's project to prohibit American vessels trading between the Spanish West India Islands and the coast of Africa was laid on the table. A fill proposing a new steamhoat inspection district on the coast, and suspending the law compelling the use of alloy in the construction of steamboat boileruntil March next, was passed. After the adoption of sundry amendments to the bill organizing the naval service, it was passed by a vote of twenty-

four to cleven. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

In the reply of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to the charges of C. G. Peebles, published in yesterday's HERALD, two egregious errors were perpetrated by the printers. On the third column paragraph commencing "With respect to the powers," fifteenth line " was ' received' on the 4th." should have read " was reserved," &c. In the fourth column, paragraph commencing "This is no concern got up by us," seventh line, it read " twelve 'millions' eight hundred acres." It should have been "twelve thousand eight hundred acres." &c.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Canadian ministry sustained an overwhelm ing defeat yesterday morning on an amendment to the address in answer to the speech from the thron for not settling the Clergy Reserves question this session. It is supposed that Parliament will be dissolved, and that the ministry will appeal to the

In the State of Maine the democrats have already three candidates in the field for the Governorship. The "wild cat" and the "Merrill" factions but re cently made their nominations. Yesterday the "old hunkers" met in convention at Portland, and nominated Albion K. Paris. The liquor law men and the which will, of course, have it all their way at the next election.

Merrett Clark was yesterday nominated as the candidate of the democrats of Vermont for Gover. nor. Resolutions in favor of the administration and declaring the Nebraska question no test of politi cal orthodoxy, were passed; also one repudiating the Know Nothings. One account says the convention was very harmonious, while another account states that the meeting broke up in a row on the Nebraska resolutions.

The delegates of the United Liberal Societies held

a regular meeting last evening at Pythagoras Hall, -t which a variety of husiness was to

lating to the emigration to Kansas question, the peopling of the Territory with slaveholding native icans or free citizens of foreign birth, the Maine Liquor law, a new license system, a new Board of Health plan, the holding of a delegated State Convention, and other matters. A report

will be found in our paper.

The soft shell section of the democratic party met last night at Tammany Hall, and adopted some important resolu jons. It will be seen that the Know Noth ngs are repudiated, and that the True National Democrat is virtually read out of Old Tammany. Such are the muta ions in party poli-

We alluded yesterday to a confession said to have been made by a convict in the State prison, n :eference to setting fire to Jennings' store in Broadway. We now give the statement elsewhere of the convict, as represented to have been made by him, which implicates several other parties, one of whom has already been arrested.

Most of the law courts adjourned yesterday in respect to the memory of Judge Barculo, of the Supreme Court of the County of Kings, whose death occurred on Monday, at the residence of his father, in Nineteenth street, New York The Supreme Court, General Term, have decided that in the appeal in the Lemmon slave case the appellant being a non-resident of this State, must give security for costs. The Walker divorce case is still on, end will occupy the Second Branch of the Common Pleas to the end of this term

A new rule requiring the punctual attendance of members at the meetings of the Board of Education was rigorously enserced last evening. At a quarter past five o'clock the Board stood adjourned for want of a oppoun.

NEW HAMP FIRE POLITICS.

The administration party in New Hampshire experienced adisastror a check yesterday. Three balottings for a United States senator-were held, the result of which is given under the telegraphic head. The upshot was that a number of the Pierce demo crafs, finding they could not elect their candidate after an exciting debate, yielded to the force of cir cumstances, and voted for an indefinite postpone ment of the subject. Seven democrats were absent and a reconsideration was moved-pending which the House adjourned-in order, perhaps, that another effort may be made. The anti-Nebraska resolution were also postponed. The Pierce men have been defeated in their efforts to elect senators, in their choice of State printer, and will probably be impotent in their endeavors against the resolutions. So much for the administration in the home of the

The News from Europe-The Ailled Forces Advancing to the Relief of Sillstria-Re

construction of the English Ministry. By this time it is probable that a bloody en gagement has taken place between the Russians and the allied forces. By the Canada we learn that Marshal St. Arnaud had despatched seventy thousand men to the relief of Silistria and it was expected that they would reach the fortress by the 10th or at furthest by the 15th of June. The importance of this position has naturally caused great anxiety as to its fate, and from the tremendous force which the Russians had concentrated upon it there is reason to believe that it must have fallen before the arrival of the troops sent to its relief. The Russians seem now determined to continue their advance, and their troops at Bucharest have received orders to move on to the Danube. We may therefore expect to hear con of something more decisive than the bombarding of an almost defenceless town and the capture of a few merchant vessels.

From the Baltic and Black Seas we have no account of any fresh operations. Sir Charles Napier is, we presume, awaiting the arrival of the promised fleet of small steamers before he attacks Sweaborg and Cronstadt, and Admiral Dundas is waiting to get his own steam up before he attacks Sebastopol.

There are reports, as usual, of a disposition on the part of Russia to propose an armistica through the medium of Austria, and also of an intimation on the part of Prussia to the former Power that she will do well to comply with the invitation of Austria to quit the Principalities The lesser German States have, as we predicted. assumed an equivocal and distrustful position towards Austria and Prussia, and the result of the convention at Bamberg is likely to lead to subsidiary complications almost as embarrassing as that of which Vienna has been the theatre.

The partial reconstruction, which is announced as having taken place in the British Cabinet, is not likely to alter in any material respects its general principles or policy, the changes that have been made having been oc casioned solely by the creation of a new mir isterial office, which was called for by the increased pressure of business in the War Department. By a strange anomaly, the origin of which it would be disicult to account for, the duties of Secretary of War had been hitherto combined with those of the Colonial Secretary. and the Duke of Newcastle, the incumbent of the two offices, found himself so overwhelmed by the multifarious and frequently inconsistent requirements of both, that it was found necessary to relieve him by dividing them and appointing two disthat ministers to discharge them. It was believed by most people, that when this alteration took place Lord Palmerston would be transferred from the Home Office to the new post of Minister of War, for which his energy and long previous experience so eminently qualified him; but the Duke of Newcastle has displayed so much capacity and zeal in his management of the department since it has been entrusted to his care, and has rendered himself so popular with both branches of the service, that it was not thought advisable to remove him. Another consideration which no doubt had its influence in determining the go. vernment to continue him at the head of the department was that of his being so much a vounger man than Lord Palmerston. At the commencement of a possibly tedious and protracted war, the duration of which it is impossible to calculate, it was obviously inexpedient to appoint the latter to a post, the onerous and harrassing duties of which, notwithstanding his well known appetite for work, must soon break down a man of his advanced years. The English government have therefore exercised a wise discretion in not consulting the general feeling which was expressed in favor of appointing Lord Palmer-

both good taste and prudence is not pressing his own nomination to it. The Duke of Newcastle, the new Minister of War, better known as the Earl of Lincoln, belongs to the political school of the late Sir Robert Peel, and was one of that small but devoted band of rising young statesmen who continued faithful to his fortunes after his free trade measures caused the defection of the great body of the conservative party. Although not pos sessed of 1 riiliant talents as an orator, the Duke is an able speaker, and his views on political questions are in general marked by patriotic carnestne s and great practical common sens

ston to the new office, and the latter showed

men of the present day that can at all be compared with him, and it is to the qualitie that this term compr hends rather than to bis or torical powers or high rank, that i to be attributed the rapid progress that e has a e in the estimation of his cotemporaries. His singleness of purpose and purity of character are generally acknowledged, and although mal cious efforts were lately made to connect him with certain corrupt practices in regard to government eppointments, he passe I unsullied through The ordeal, and only rose the higher for it in general estimation.

The nomination of Lord John Russell to # Presidency of the Council, in place of Earl Granville, is not a ch nge to which any signiflor ney is to be ttached. His previous position of a member of the cabinet without office was rather an anomalous one for a tatesman who alid most of the Parliamentary work of the government, and whose character and influence imparted that weight and consideration to its measures which Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham would have failed to command. His assumption of the office of President of the Council is, we presume, intended to still further fortify the position of the Premier, which had been sadly shaken by the feeble and vas cillating course which he so long pursued with regard to Russia.

Sir George Grey has again succeeded in ensconcing himself in the Colonial Office, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction to which his former mismanagement of its aflairs gave rise The Greys and Elliotts are the political leeche of the English body politic. Once they have tasted of the spoils there is no shaking them of

A short discussion had taken place in the House of Commons on the subject of the Cuban slave trade, but owing to the confused wording of the telegraphic despatch, it is impossible to arrive with any clearness at the facts. We must therefore await the arrival of the mails before we can tell what the precise nature of the document was that Lord John Russell laid before the House. It is stated that six Spanish wa steamers instead of four are to be sent to Cuba and that they will take out 6,000 additional

THE CUBA QUESTION-THE COMMISSION TO SPAIN-WAR OR NO WAR .- We publish, among other things, this morning, touching our foreign affairs, a suggestive article from the Richmond Enquirer on the subject of the proposed commission to Madrid to help out Mr. Soulé with his Cuban negotiations. The Enquirer is a flexible organ of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington, upon most questions of any importance but upon this Cube question it kicks in the traces, and is impatient of delay. It thinks that Mr. Soulé, should, if he can, bring the Cuban controversy to a peaceful or warlike conclusion, in a reasonable time, and that he should not to be disturbed in the business.

To this end, the more quietly and modestly the negotiations are conducted the less will be the mortification of the country and the disgust and contempt of the filibusteros. For the sake of appearances we are opposed to any extraordinary commission to Madrid, in view of the probable result of their visit to the punctilions and pugnacious Court of Isabella. If something must be done for Messrs. Cobb and Dallas, send them to Kansas or Neraska. They are both good Union men, and, as officials in the new Territories, they may be exceedingly useful, in view of the approaching colonization struggle between the abolitionists and the secessionists.

The Enquirer expresses the opinion that the public expectations concerning the threatened war message to Congres skall turn out to be nothing but "an application to Congress fer an appropriation for the expense of a commission to mediate between our energetic minister and e obstinate and shuffling court of Spain. Just so; and we are becoming somewhat seaptical concerning this war message. We were to have had it last week, and it has been promised us this week, without fail, but it is not forthcoming. The Creoles of Cuba are said to be on the verge of rebellion, the fil busteros are reported as actively engaged in the organization of another invading expedition, of five times the strength of the last disastrons venture of Lopez ; the stupid officials of Cuba. meantime, are as exacting, illiberal and offensive towards our citizens and our commerce as ever; the island, as we are informed by the Cabinet organ, is undergoing the process of Africanization, an experiment which the administration has sworn shall never be carried out, and yet the war message hangs fire. The South are auxious for Cuba now, for now, they believe, we are in the nick of time. Sould has been ready at any moment to throw down the glove, Congress are waiting for an explosion, the President's trumpeter at Washington has been sounding the alarm for five or six weeks past. Wall street has at length become a little shaky upon the subject; but still the war message does not come to light.

Why is this? Is Marcy the stumbling block o a glorious war with Spain, and with England and France if they dare? Is Cashing opposed to a brilliant campaign, by land and sea? Is Davis no longer a Southern propagaudist at the point of the bayonet? Or, is Dobbin afraid of the weakness of the home squadron? Peradventure Guthrie may be disturbed in his financial estimates of a war message; or the President himself may have changed his mind, as Presidents sometimes do. Whatever may be the reasons, we have ceased to entertain any alarm concerning a war message-have no fears of a war with Spain in any event, and but little hope of the acquisition of Caba under "the powers that be." However much, therefore, the public expectation may be disappointed, we shall not in the least degree be surprised if the threatened war message shall dwindle down into "an application for an appropriation" for an extraordinary diplomatic commission to Madrid, or to something equally pacific.

inoffensive and useless. OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. In another part of to-day's paper will be found some interesting extracts from Mr. Aaron H. Palmer's unpublished memoir on Japan, which was prepared by that gentleman in 1849, under direction of the Department of State, and which gives a more correct and comprehensive view of that empire and its resources than any work that has as yet appeared on the subject. At a period when the successful result of Commo dore Perry's expedition opens a new and extensive field to the enterprise of our merchants, the information that we publish cannot fail to prove not only valuable to our commerce but nteresting to the general reader. Its accuracy and trustworthiness may be implicitly relied on, as Mr. Palmer's extensive acquirements as an Oriental scholar, and the time and attention which he has bestowed on the consideration of

of being consulted by the government with regard to the etails of the expedition. It is in fact the plan drawn out by him, and which we published at length at the time, which has been subsequently acted upon and carried out with so much success. In the general feeling of satisfaction which the consummation of the treaty has caused throughout the country, it is but right that a fair share of the merit of it should be awarded where merit is due.

THE SIMPLE TARIFF-THE LAST PRINCIPLE

THROWN OVERBOARD .- When in December last Mr. Guthrie developed before mankind his proposed tariff, the fruit of a life's meditation and profound financial study, it was found even by those who were in favor of a reduction in the revenue, and who advocated it on that ground, that in every other respect the Secretary's lucubration was a heap of absurdities. Some observed that many articles which every one, not excepting the Secretary, thought were taxed at too high a rate in the tariff of 1846, were taxed higher still in this new project; others remarked that many articles which could well afford a duty of five or ten per cent to the knowledge and satisfaction of every one, the Secretary included, were, without any apparent motive, proposed to be admitted free. We might quote many instances, but shall merely refer to one or two. Lead, in bars and pigs, a raw material, pays now twenty per cent; the Secretary, in conformity with the general ideas, thought this duty too high, and he proposed that it should be raised to twentyfive per cent. Watches and watch materials are articles of luxury not manufactured here. Well, calculated as a source of revenue, they pay now ten per cent, and form a somewhat important item ; the Secretary thought, as every one else, that they could well bear that rate of duty, and he then proposed to have them admitted free. The motives of such contradictions are worthy of the attention of the moralist as well as of those who have made a particular study of political economy. There was a principle to which all considerations ought to have yielded, and the Secretary of the Treasury knew it. That principle was simplicity. Simplicity had been introduced on a large scale in our foreign appointments and diplomatic habits; it had superseded all other considerations for our greater welfare at home and our greater glory abroad. The effect of a simple tariff to regulate the revenue and the finances of the country, could not be but equally beneficial, according to the views then entertained by the government. The Secretary of the Treasury therefore resolved to divide the whole tariff, with the exception of brandy and liquors, in two classes, free articles and datiable ones, all of these latter to be liable to the same duty of 25 per cent ad valorem. Lead, watches, as all articles which under the tariff of 1846 pay 20, 15, 10 or 5 per cent., should therefore be classed either under the head of 25 per cent., or that of free goods, for simplicity's sake. This simple system found many admirers. The letter of an appraiser in the Boston Custom House, which is on file at the Treasury Department, extolled the system to the skies, on the ground that it would give no cause of misunderstanding between importers and Custom House officers as to the rate of duty chargeable on dutiable goods! The truth of the assertion is evident. Others contended that the system was still too complicated, that two classes were one too many. Some simple men, more simple than the administration. more royalist than the king, proposed that there should be but one rate of duty on all articles of importation, so long as any duty should be found required for purposes of revenue, and that this duty should be fifty dollars per hundred pound weight-let it be brandy,

ostrich feathers, diamonds or barley. But the tariff question, whatever may be its importance to the country at large, was not much thought of at Washington. The Nebraska question afforded more food for popularity and Buncombe speeches, and soon absorbed all other topics. We admired the consistency of the administration in proposing this simple system, in spite of its deficiencies in some respects. We knew that governments want firmness of principle just as much as individuals, and we had at last found the principle which General Pierce had adopted as the basis of his government for the balance of his term in the White House. This principle was simplicity-simplicity abroad as at home-simplicity everywhere and forever.

It is due to the administration to state that they have carried this principle of action farther than any other they have adopted, and stuck to it a longer time. They now abandon it in aiding to put forward a new tariff, divided into nearly as many classes as that of 1846. We shall examine with what chances of success this new scheme appears. Its reductions of the revenue are insignificant, and simplicity is gone. None of the amelioration which eight years experience has suggested to our merchants are to be found in its provisions, and simplicity is no more. The administration has thrown overboard its last principle-simplicity! What remains on the wreek?

THE WATERING PLACES. - The Forest Grove House Schooly's Mountains, is now open for the reception of visiters. It has been nowly decorated and furnished b its present proprietor, Mr. David C. Noe, and will accom medate upwards of 260 immates. The surrounding scenery is delightful, and the establishment itself on f access from New York. That popular summer retreat the Pequet House, New London, Conn., was re-opened on the 11th. Numerous additions and improvement have been made since last season, and the arrangement of the establishment are on the most comfortable anlberal scale. There are means of communication three times a day to and from Boston. The New York Bay Hotel has already received a fair proportion of its user number of summer lamates. The establishment is a tuated about 2% miles from Jersey City, and can be reached by singes which run every hour. The Rockaway and Magic Bock hotels, Far Rockaway, are already in full swing, although the scaron can hardly be said to have commenced. Ranmer's Hotel, Hoboken, is also realy for

HANDSONE COMPUNENT.-The Post Offices at Hertford and New Haven, and the route agents in that vicinity have presented to Mr. J. Holbrook, special agent of the Post Office Department, a pair of beautiful silver gobiets. with appropriate inscriptions, as a testimonial of the appreciation of his services in ferroting out the late ex-tensive mall cobberies at New Haven, by which result the character and regulation of so many innocent partie were successfully protected and vindicated.

One of the best features of this affair is, as we are in formed, that those who lost by the robberles alluded to are about to recover their money, in all cases where the proof is satisfactory that it fell into the hands of the person detected.

Noble Butler, the surviving brether of the murders.

Noble Butler, the surviving brether of the murders.

Professor Butler, publishes a letter, in which he say that the expenses of the Matt. Ward trials, which we'ghe de heavily and disastrously upon him, have been defrayed by his Kentucky friends.

Sixteen houses were destroyed by fire in Toronto, C. W., on the morning of the 15th inst. They were wooden billidings and contained some three or four families each on the evening of the same day there was another fire which consumed four brick dwellings. The amount of less is not stated.

Marine Affairs.

LAUNCERS.—A handsome schooner will be launched on Saturday, at high water, from the foot of Porty-third street, East river. She is 300 tens register, and is built with an eye to speed. Her constructor is so sanguine of her sailing capabilities that he states his willing to back her against any vessel of her size affoat.

A fine steamboat for the Hoboken ferry will be aunched from Mesers. J. C. Smith & Son's yard, at Hoboken, to day, at high water.

NEW STEAMER ON THE SHREWSBURY ROUTE.-The steam boat Ocean Wave, built by Mr. Isaac C. Smith, at Hoboken, will commence running between this city and Shrewsbury on Saturday next, at half past two o'clock, from the foot of Robinson street. She i. a very hand-somely modelled boat 165 feet long, and is fitted up in a style to c rrespond. She will be under the con Capt. Henry B. Parker. The machinery of the boat is from the foundry of Birkbeck & Co. At Port Jefferson, June 21, by Messrs. Hawkins &

Brown, a besutiful schooner of about 150 tons, named the Island Belle. She is intended for a freighter, and is owned wholly in that town. She will be commanded by Capt. George Hulse, of that port.

THE GRAPH SHOT.—The clipper bank Grape Shot, on a cruise, was spoken in latitude 23 59, longitude 89 27, by steamer Charles Morgan, at New Orleans 12th inst. from

Cricket.

ELEVEN OF ST. GEORGE VERSUS ELEVEN OF NEW YORK-FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

The first day's play of the season took place at the grounds of the New York Oricket Club, Hoboken, yesterday, being the commencement of a match between eleven of St. George's Club and eleven of New York Club, the players on the occasion being the following named

st george's clus.

1—Mr. Emmet.

2—Mr. Bage.

3—Mr. Hiudbaugh.

4—Mr. White.

5—S. Wright.

C—R. Waller.

7—Mr. Bingham.

8—Mr. Berot.

10—Mr. De Grave.

11—Mr. Tuson. NEW YORK

1—Mr. Cuyp.

2—Mr. Sam.

2—Mr. Marsh.

4—J. Higham.

5—G. Higham.

6—Mr. Sharp.

7—Mr. Fletcher.

5—Mr. Joseph The day was a very fine one, and the play was witnessed by a large number of delighted outsiders, including many ladies. The wickets were pitched at 11 o'clock, when St George's men went in for their first innings The batting was excellent, particularly that of Sam Wright and Waller while on the other side the bowling of Sams and Marsh was equal to any of their former achievements. The last

and the New York eleven went in for their first innings. The score, which is given below, will show that the Eleven sustained the reputation of their club. Their hast wicket went down at half past five o'clock, the score showing went down at nair-past live o clock, the score showing ninety five runs.

There being yet an hour and a half before the going down of the sun, the cloven of St. George commenced their second innings, and second thirty-one with five wickets to go down. Play will be resumed this morning

wicket went down at half-past one o'clock; the score

showing 102 runs for the "Dragen players." After a

brief interval for refreshment, the play was resumed

at ten o'clock.
The following is the score:-ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

First Innings.

Walker b. Sawas. 16 White c. Sharp b. Cuyy.
Gibba b. Sams. 0 Biogham b. Sams.

Bingham b. Saws. 0 Gibbs b. Sams. Sams. 32
Bage c Sharp b. Marsh. 2
DeGrave c Tower b. Marsh. 14
Tinson b. Marsh. 1
Barnet b. Cuyp. 5
Emmet c Marsh. 2 Emmet b Marsh. Byes. Wides. Leg Bye. No hall.

Meeting at Tammany Hall. IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS REPUBLISHED OF THE

KNOW NOTHINGS.
The Democratic Republican General Committee last night held a special meeting at Tagmany Hall. Lorcow.

B. Shepard filled the chair, and Mosers, Hawrell and Anacted as Secretaries. Resolutions were introduced utterly repudiating, on the part of the committee, any connection with the Know Nothings, as may be seen by the following

REPORT.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, held at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, 21st inst., the following preamble and resolutions, offered by A. Reed, Esq., of the Tenth ward, were unanimously adopted :-

unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the constitution of the United States declares "that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust undor the United States," and, whereas, if there can be no exclusion from office in consequence of a man's religious tenets, it is self-evident there can be no restriction of the right of suffrage growing out of that cause; and whereas, the greatness and glery of this republic have been materially advanced by the industry, energy and patriotism of a large portion of its citizens of foreign birth; and whereas, it is anti-republican, anti-democratic, and anti-Christian to proscribe any man or sect of men because differing with us in religious opinions, or because not of American nativity; therefore, be if Resolved, that, as Americans, and as democrats devoted to the fundamental principles of this government, and in favor of preserving all the rights and guarantees of the constitution, we utterly repudited any attempts to proscribe any of our fellow-citizens, whether native or foreign, on account or the religious beliefs they may entertain.

Ecoclysic, That the leads upon which posit the con-

ntertain.

Resolved, That the basis upon which rests the conentertain.

Resolved, That the basis upon which rests the continued prosperity, permanency and power of this nation is that feature of the constitution, and the time-honored policy of the government, which tolerates all political policy of the government, which tolerates all political and religious opinions, permitting every man to worship God in his own mode, and hold such political doctrines as he may deem for the best interests of the country.

Resolved. That, while we allow the largest liberty of public speech, and go for the utmost extent of public discussion of all religious and political theories, yet we are opposed to riot and all incitements to undue popular commotion which tend to breaches of the peace, and, on the Sabbath, to the desceration of that holy day.

Resolved. That it is the glory and the pride of old the research that that alle has never, at any peried of her

the Sabbath, to the descenation of that holy day.

Resolved. That it is the glory and the pride of old Tammany Hall that she has never, at any period of her history, avowed aught but truly republisan doctrines, or been tinctured with any but sound democratic tenets; she goes now, as always, for that unbounded philanthropy which telerates the largest liberty consistent with good order and in conformity to the laws, prescribing no man for opinion sake, discriminating neither for nor against any on account of birth or religion, but opining the door wide to the oppressed of all climes, and to the downtroiden of all monarchies.

Resolved, That the preceedings be published in the New Your Histarp, New, Econing Post, Washington Union, and Albany Alba.

and Albany Atlas.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Chaleman. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Secretaries.

Williamsburg City News.

Free-Hours Bensen.—The studie of Mesers, Marchael, Forman & Co., chage preprietors, corner of Grahama e me and Johnson streets, was destroyed by fire between 28 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Four horses, a cow and a quantity of feed were also burned. The fire communicated to a feams house on the north side, owned and eccupied by Mr. Z. J. P. Gates, which was also consumed. Two houses adjoining this and a house on the south side of the statele were sile kily damaged. Mesers. Maskrel & Co.'s loss on the building is about \$1,400, insured for \$1,600 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company. One of the houses belonged to Mesers, Lutlow & Siney, and another to Wm. Nodine. Mr. Gates' loss is about \$800, fully insured in the Market Insurance Congany of New York. One of the houses, damaged to the extent of \$250, is owned by Mr. Lyman E Benedict; insured. The others were but alightly Gamaged.

Company of New York. One of the houses, damaged to the extent of \$250, is owned by Mr. Lyman E Benedict; meured. The others were but slightly damaged.

Strong.—Coroner H-4 ford received notice had evening that an unknown man had committed suicide, posterday forencen, at Union Cemetery, by blowing his brains out with the contents of a pistol.

Phunky's Pertranance.—A false clarm of fire for the Third district was counsid about 8 o'clock hast evening. Engine companies No. 4 and 9, came together at the corner of South First and Eleventh streets, where a distribution area and several blows were struck. Officer Penetran of the First Warf and others interfered and the companies preceded to house their engines. A more serious disturbance occurred in Grand street, concer of Tarch street. Engine company No. 7 and hook and ladder No. I with a number of the members of engine company No. 1 hadd of the ropes, came together, and several fights occurred. A runner, giving ble name as Themas Wilson, was arrested by officer Bennett in the set of beating a young man named Guigehard He was committed to the cells. Special Deputy Sheriff Mainagle received new of the head with a club. Several persons were arrested and afterwards discharged, which terminated the disturbance. In nearly every instance, cuspers are the cause of all the disturbances.

ATENNIT AT MERDER.—A map, named Patrick Cochran.

ATEMPT AT MURDER.—A may named Patrick Cochron, ras arrested yesterday forenoon, on a charge of striking is wife several times on the head with an une while he

The Incendiaries of Jenning: CONFESSION OF LYMAN BARR, A CON-STATE PRISON.

Lyman Barr, the young man who, a the burning of Jennings' clothing establia way, was convicted of two burglaries who mitted in the tailering establishments of and Humphries, in Broadway, and whe, schnowledged his guilt, stated that he access to them through the roof. In Wy business some matches were discovered wheet by the thief. Barr was convisted a Singfora term of years. After the re was offered for the apprehension of the petred Mr Jennings' premises, Mr. Spencer, the New York Bar, recollected the fact obeing found, and thought it might afford detection of the incendiaries. He community with Mr. Croeby and officer De Sixth ward, to go to the State prison and their arrival at the prison Barr was them, when Mr. Spencer abruptly said, "you when you robbed Jeunings' store? before Itell," was the anseen. Mr. Spency, and if you desire to e-need names said then: "I don' care a dame; I community and if you desire to e-need names said then: "I don' care a dame; I community as the misseen, when the send in follows:—On the evening of April 25 he men at the Jenny Lind saloon in Centhen weut alone to the store adjacent ascended the stairs, went into the loft, at fer the others. This was about half-pathey soon came; we then went together ogot into Jennings' store through the sent of selves. After waiting such time as we thate, we went to the third story and tworth of property, and with a covered of was offered for the apprehension of the pe safe, we went to the third story and to worth of property, and with a covered at we had with us set fire to the third sto up into the fourth story, and with mate and escaped the way we came. We then-Barr went to the Bowery when he heard ring. We deposited the stolen prope keersie. Other facts have been elicited, and furt will be made in a few days. The whole concerned, it is expected, will soon be in the police.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH CERMON
TION AND COMMUNION.

The Right Reverend Foctor Loughlin, I Bishop of Brooklyn, administered two of portant sacraments of his church—so communion—to about four hundred chi exes, in St. Feter's Church. Barelay st morning. Bishop Loughtin officiated or owing to the Indisposition of Archbishop.

At nine o'clock in the norming the chu ed with adults, and there were over tw and one hundred boys engaged in religiot. The Bishop accended the after at 125ff addressed the children upon the subject by which, he said, they were admitted members of the Christian 's burch, and benefits and graces flowing from such me vided they fulfilled her dispensations bin a state of grace, and loving each one as it enselves.

He then proceeded to confirm the child his ritual, ending by giving each one as if of the checks, which is directed by the 1 Church to be done in order that the you member the fact of having been confirme. The Bishop next proceeded to administ munion to the children, each one holdin dle in the right hand, as emblematic of they received the sacrament. Previous Bishop again addressed them, explaining the church on the questions of contrition fession to a priest, absolution, and som worthly receiving of which, he said, "the body and blood, soul and divinity, of Christ," who would make his bome wit followed his commandments. He then put the breat to each, raying solemnly—next Jesu Christic custodica amimum hum.

Amen."

When Bishop Loughlin had concluded, diction, and the congregation dispersed.

FREM MARONRY.—The fraternity at Au brate St. John's day, 27th June, by

When Birhop Loughlin had concluded, diction, and the congregation dispersed.

FRES MASONNY.—The fraternity at An brate St. John's day, 24th June, by a cration. Many prominent members of tyresent and take part in the ceremonies. of St. Nicholas' Lodge, No. 331, gav a fring House on Monday, in honer of the Mr. Libblee, W. M. of said lodge prest and sentiments were offered by M. W. J. Grand Master; Mr. Milhard, W. M., st. Lodge, No. 372; Dr. C. D. Brown, Wr. Lodge, No. 372; Dr. C. D. Brown, Wr. Lodge, No. 300, and other gentlemen, presented with a costly and beautiful been been of St. Nicholas' Lodge, in token tion of his services in aiding them in the ous occasions. The presentation speed good one, was made by Mr. Waite. Abe men sat down to one of the best dimers in this city, and the occasion was ait pleasant one.

pleasant one.

Paradic of the New York State Militia. It ment of the New York State Militia. It mand of Col. Begert, made their annual yesterday. The regiment formed on Hen afternoon, proceeded by a band of music down Chatham street, Park row, through Broadway, down Broadway, to the State where the regiment embarted for State regiment perhaps has no superior in the Scotch Highlanders were in roil uniform, and together with the Continentals, the the other companies of this regiment, an show. Crowds mot the seldiers on their fattery, and every tongue was speaking than. After a parade on Staten Island, returned to the city in the seven o'clo fatigued from their long march under a The New York Cirr Guand — We yest THE NEW YORK CITY GUARD -We yes

the following communication in regard to Br. Entron-Notleing in your exceller antiversity of the New York City Guard a uson the treatment of the company system of the company system of the company system of the company system of the company in the Parillion Backle, Mr Ormahes we begin testiment to the Cose and regret that any torse should have found its way into your respectfully.

L. D. BULKL. HARRY SCEA

In our report of the late excursion of the Gen Cove, we said that "some of the disposed to compliment the conduct of it which can certainly be no reflection upon inasmuch as it is always optional with a ther or not be shall compliment his hose inasmuch as it is always optional with ther or not he shall congliment his hos have refused publishing anything calculate reputation of Mr. Ormsbee, as we kno hotel keeper of the first order. We published to be the sentiments of some of the New York City Guard, for which, the sponsible. As there seems to be a different in the company, we willingly publish the above officers, and thus give both sides a back of the company o

above officers, and thus give both sides all Evers Boans.—The commissioners sat for second ward yesterday, the first day, pre-Drake and Councilman George H. Moller, hour the Mayor's office was crowded with igg applicants, and so great was the rus necessary to station nelicemen at the or keep back "new comers" until those alread board were satisfied. A great many of a were refused, and eighty one the number twee given. To day finishes the job of keep Tags Accessive W. Vermey M. Elling M. Tags Accessive W. Vermey M. Elling M. State and M. State an

The ACCIDENT TO WM, Fighter.—Mr. Fish man whose hand was crushed in our st Tuesday last, we visited yesterday at the and found him as comfortable as could be sifering the rad accident which has tap On Tuesday afternoon, it was decided by physicians, that amputation of the foreat arry, and the limb was taken off by Dr. Malow the elbow joint. The sump was somes but the patient said he felt quite easy, a thought him deing very well.

THESE—FALSE ALEYSE—The Hall hell.

but the ratient said he felt quite east, a thought him deing very well.

FIRES.—FAISE ALAEMS.—The Hall bell y moon struck alarms for the Seventh and Ela hoth of them false. One was occasioned out a chimney, in Broad street, and the oth may taking fire in Washington street.

About 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, a on the premises now being fitted up for an by Mr. Godling, 500 Broadway. The 18 among some shavings in the cellar, between brandy, the states of which were deenly eithe flames were and out. But for the time of the firemen, the spirits must have ignifed the count, which was done before any damage to recurred, a tin can, filled with spiritson found upon the sharings. The building Geo. P. Fox. This was clearly the work of a Mr. Beker, the Fire Marshal, made an eathe premises, as soon as the fire was subductarrying on a rigid inquiry as to the cause lagration. It was, from appearances, the incrediery.

MEEDING OF THE LIKE CARTMEN.—A meet

incendiary.

MEDING OF THE LIET CLETTHEN.—A meet curlinen was held lest night at Union II Twenty-account street and Third avenue. Partien presided, and Mr. Michael County Secretary. This was a meeting of the Carative Association, and was called to keep up, among the fraternity for the purpose of an present rate of wages, twenty shillings per posing all efforts on the part of contractive the same. The acciety meet at stated in the same. The society meet at stated in evening was taken up with the initia

members.

Reward for a Screece Murrorrer.—I offered a reward of \$250 for the apprehens Reickman, the supposed nurderer of the 3 whose body was found concealed in a bot we removed from the tonement house 103 East street, upon which on the 6th inst _in.in by Coroner O'Donnell and a _veryiet form which implicated here and for whom a offered.

Jersey City News. PELAY OF THE THAT

TELAY OF THE THANS IN CONSEQUENCES OF THE NEW YORN AND EINE THERE ENGINEERS OF THE NEW YORN AND EINE THERE EXECUTED IN THE COMPANY OF THE COMPANY OF THE COMPANY OF THE COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE COMPANY OF THE PARTY O to have been engineers. (as they discounte of violence,) but employes about the de o'clock express train started out shorth